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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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I know that the German (Wursburg) radar set is currently under study in the Soviet Union now. The place of technical study and developmental operations as well as the location of the main Soviet radar school is located in Kharkov. The status of the study and development of this set is unknown to me.

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3.

As of 1951, the SON-3 was the standard radar set used by anti-aircraft units. The SON-2 is a close follow-up of the SON-3; however, it was not issued in 1951 in the same quantities as the SON-3. I have no knowledge of the difference between the SON-3 and the SON-3-K radar sets.

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It is called a "PUASO".

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To my knowledge the S-28 desk telephone is in use; four are issued to each SOG battery. The TAI-43 telephone is used at higher headquarters, such as division. The USN-42, World War II telephone, is used within 37 and 85 millimeter anti-aircraft batteries. The UNI-43, World War II telephone, is used within anti-aircraft batteries. I can not recall all radio equipment used, but I believe they were the G-R, RB, REM-1, and the SR-509.

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6.

How many personnel are there in a 37 millimeter antiaircraft battery?

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There are 48 men normally in a 37 millimeter battery.

7.

What personnel are engaged in communications at the battery level, and what is the equipment used by these men for communications purposes?

There are three telephone men per battery, two radio men, and various runners. The clerk of the battery normally serves as a runner. The equipment used is the following: four telephones, two radios, eight kilometers of wire and four sets of semaphore flags.

8.

Can you describe the wire used by your battery?

[redacted] a light antiaircraft battery (37 millimeter) we used a single wire covered with braided cotton which was tar impregnated. [redacted] 85 millimeter battery, [redacted] the same type of wire. It had two copper and five steel strands.

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10.

Yes. Four men who were scouts were used when semaphore operations were necessary within the battery. Radio men also have to know how to operate semaphore flags.

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Yes. We used flares. The flares were colored, and by a prearranged coding supported units could call us for ground fire as well as notify us that planes were in the vicinity.

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In both the 37 and the 85 millimeter batteries, there was one "electrician" who was charged with checking all electrical communications equipment, and he charged all batteries which were used in head and chest sets issued to the battery commander and the gun commander. I believe that the batteries used in the head and chest sets were 2-NK-2 types (acid).

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We were limited in the exercise of our command functions. For example, should I withdraw communications and retreat without a direct order, this movement without permission is punishable by death. The listening to the "Voice of America" is punishable by a bad report. For the second offense, the violator is sent to the USSR, and I do not know what happens to him then. I have been in combat, and a refusal to move forward in the face of overwhelming odds is also punishable by death.

14.

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"Breaking Radio Silence" is punishable by immediate relief, and if the results are disastrous to the unit, then the offense is punishable by death in time of war.

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Yes. There is one per regiment.

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No records are kept on enlisted men; the only records kept are on officers. Communication facilities are not used for the transmittal of records, they are normally handcarried by messengers.

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There are approximately 70 officers and men. There are 10 telephones, three to four radios and approximately 30 kilometers of wire, four semaphore flags and one runner. There are eight men for telephone operations, five men for radio operations and two men who handle manual wire-laying equipment (reels).

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Yes. The battery would have a telephone line from the commanding officer to the gun positions; this circuit as all others would be ground-return. There would be one telephone circuit to a secondary gun position, one telephone circuit to the division

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attached headquarters and one telephone circuit to the SON radar group. There would be a radio at each gun position, two radios at the commanding officer's position and one radio at the SON position. The radios at the divisional headquarters or attached unit headquarters would be furnished by that headquarters and not by the battery. There is also a telephone and radio line to a fire direction center.

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As of 1945, two girls were organic to an antiaircraft battery and were used as radar operators on a SON-2 set. Women for communications purposes with lower field units have proven to be the cause of serious disturbance among the men, and I personally do not approve of their use below the Army and Corps level. They are particularly adept for theater level operations.

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To my knowledge they are not being used below Army level; however, in East Germany and the Soviet Union, I have seen them used at many fixed installations of lower echelon units.

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The 13-R and the A7A are in current use. The RB model is also in current use and I believe the RB-46 will be used more and more. The RS-6 is a Soviet set but I can not identify its use. The R-6 is used by field artillery units by forward observers. The A-2 and the RBM-1 radios are used in light and medium antiaircraft units of battery two regimental size. The SR-509 is actually the United States SOH 610 and is a good short range radio set but a poor long range (30 kilometers and up) radio set.

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The TAI-43 is, I believe, a copy of an American set and was used only at the regimental headquarters. The TABIP is an old telephone and in little use today.

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The FIN-6 and the PK-10, are both used at antiaircraft regimental headquarters; the PK-10 is the most common of the two.

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